

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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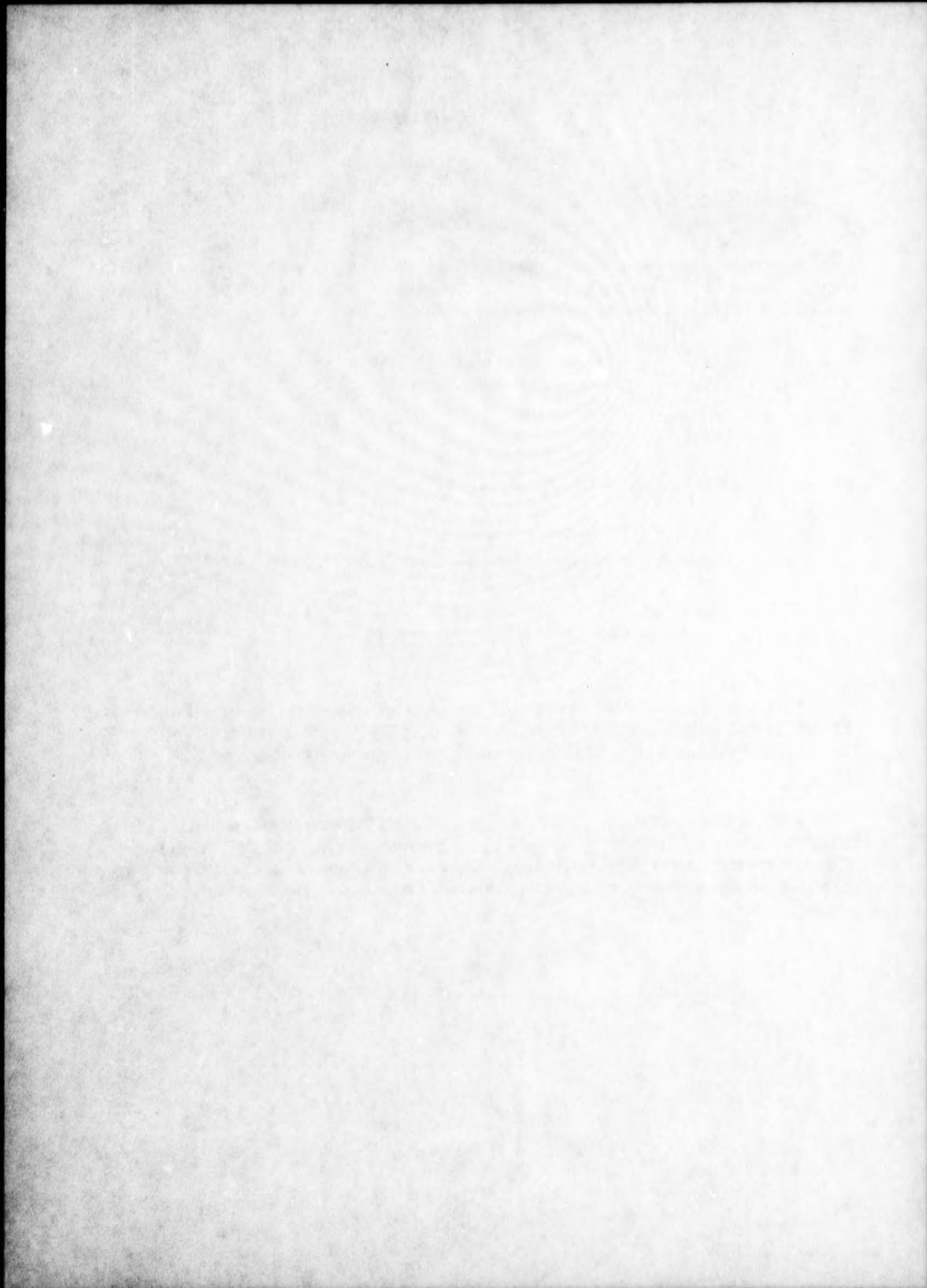
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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-96-130

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Burundi

Burundi: Prime Minister Says President Has 'Hidden Agenda'

AB0307184896 Paris AFP in French
1003 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 3 Jul (AFP) — Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo has accused President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of having a "hidden agenda" in regard to the assistance both of them requested from Burundi's neighboring countries at the regional summit in Arusha, northern Tanzania.

In a letter to the Hutu president, which has been circulating in Bujumbura, Mr. Nduwayo, a Tutsi, accuses the president of having unduly defined the modalities of this assistance in his speech delivered on 1 July on the occasion of the country's national day. Mr. Ntibantunganya had said on that day that the missions of the regional assistance to Burundi, which has experienced unending violence that has led to a bloody civil war, should include the training of the Gendarmerie and police forces.

"For some time now," writes Mr. Nduwayo, "the missions stated in your speech have been published in the international press, which have been quoting misleading sources. You have publicly assumed responsibility for making such statements, although you have evaded questions on the most serious of these missions, namely, the neutralization of the (Tutsi-dominated) national army" "This objective," continues Nduwayo, "is often stated conspicuously in the international press. The source is very probably the same: The President's Office."

The prime minister then goes on to say that "the neutralization of the Army is unacceptable and it is incumbent upon you to disabuse the minds of all those who have been nurturing this somber plan, as well as reassure the security forces who were confused by your speech."

"Your pronouncements," Nduwayo further writes, "show that there is a hidden agenda, which might jeopardize the success of our country's cooperation with the other countries in the region, although the principle of such cooperation was agreed on in Arusha."

The modalities for the regional assistance to Burundi must again be defined by a regional "technical committee", according to what was agreed on at the Arusha summit.

"Similarly," he adds, "the secret promotion of your personal plan shows your desire to bypass the national institutions... for neither the National Security Council

nor the government have approved the missions you announced." [passage omitted]

The leading Tutsi opposition group, Unity for National Progress Party, of which Nduwayo is a member, has said in a communique that "the conclusions of the Arusha summit relating to military intervention or assistance and negotiations with the militia as well as criminal organizations are unacceptable, and must be strongly opposed."

Burundi: Belgium Gives 'Full Support' to Arusha Talks

BR0207144496 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD
in Dutch 2 Jul 96 p 5

[Report by Rik de Gendt: "Belgium Supports Decisions of Burundi Talks"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — Regardless of how little concrete interpretation is being given at the time to the agreements of the Burundi talks in Arusha [Tanzania] last week, Belgium gives its full support to them. Diplomats believe that for the first time in a long while there is a serious chance of a way out of the political crisis and ethnic violence. Up to now Belgian Burundi policy aligned itself with the Government Convention which 12 political parties signed on 10 September 1994 after six months of difficult negotiations.

It worked out in minute detail a division of power according to parties and ethnic groups. But the government agreement scarcely functioned, and for some time has not even worked at all. The Tutsi minority had awarded itself too large a share of the cake. In the Hutu majority there was dissatisfaction and even armed resistance.

Mediation attempts by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere contributed little. Political parties met three times in Mwanza for what turned out on each occasion to be a tough dialogue of the deaf which only hardened the various positions.

Dialogue

Last week Nyerere tried another tack. He brought together the heads of state or their representatives from the region together in Arusha for talks.

In addition to President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, and the national security council, including representatives of the Army and the political parties also represented Burundi there.

Together they agreed to ask neighboring countries for help in guaranteeing internal security. In addition, they spoke in favor of dialogue with all the parties involved.

For Belgium, this Arusha agreement is the new basis of its Burundi policy. The situation on the ground remains delicate, as long as the two core elements — security and dialogue — are not given concrete content. Yesterday already a technical committee of defense ministers from the region met in Arusha, but Burundi asked for a postponement.

It prefers to improve the preparation of the technical developments and hold the talks on the matter in its own country. They are due to start on Friday [5 July] in Bujumbura.

The form of the help from neighboring countries remains an important question. The English and French texts do not correspond on this question. In Hutu circles people are considering a direct military intervention.

On the other hand, Tutsis would prefer a strengthening of and cooperation with the army. Also the last word has certainly not been said on who will be allowed to take part in the broad "national debate."

"However, in the Arusha talks there is a serious chance of a way out and we must grasp it with both hands," according to a diplomat. "There will only be a real solution if it comes from the Burundians themselves. In the meantime Belgium is ready to make its contribution logistically and financially to a solution."

Burundi: Several Hundred Tutsi Students Protest Foreign Intervention

*AB0407145596 Paris AFP in English
1407 GMT 4 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 4 Jul (AFP) — Several hundred Tutsi students from the University of Bujumbura protested here Thursday [4 July] against the possibility of a foreign military peacekeeping force being deployed in their strife-torn country.

Tens of thousands of Burundians have been killed in ethnic fighting which began two-and-a-half years ago following the assassination of the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in a coup attempt by Tutsi soldiers.

The students called for the immediate departure of "genocidal president" Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, and expressed strong support for the Tutsi-dominated armed forces.

Ntibantunganya and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo asked for foreign assistance in stopping the massacres during a regional summit in Arusha, northern Tanzania on June 25.

Protesters carried signs that said, "We will fight the foreign forces and if necessary die holding weapons."

Last year the university was the site of serious violence which the majority Hutus denounced as ethnic cleansing. This led to the departure of Hutus from the university.

Burundi: Defense Ministry Says Most Problem Areas Under Control

EA0307191496 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The global [word indistinct] of security throughout the country is back to normal. Three provinces remain difficult but controllable. These are Cibitoke, Bubanza and Karuzi. The situation is not as dramatic as claimed by some media, according to Lieutenant Colonel (name indistinct), director general for communication in the Burundian Ministry of National Defense:

[Begin recording] [Lieutenant Colonel] [words indistinct] not as bad as some media claim nor as people think. I can say that the situation is controllable and in most of parts of the country it is under control. It is true that we have difficulties in some provinces, notably in the province of Cibitoke which is red colored [where rebels are present]. We also have difficulties in the provinces of Bubanza and Karuzi. This does not mean that the provinces constitute liberated zones [words indistinct]. Not at all. There are certain areas in the provinces where there is a noticeable presence of assailants that we have been fighting with success. This is the case in Karuzi, Mutumba, Buhiga, Gitaramuka, Bugenyuzi, and Gihogazi. In the province of Bubanza, there is Mpanda, (Bujeko), and Musigati.

In Cibitoke Province we have the commune of Mugina, (Rugombo), and Buganda. Cibitoke is a very special case as the province borders Zaire and as you know this country has been sheltering the majority of assailants. They cross the Rusizi River, which is not an obstacle and is easy to cross, to carry out their evil deeds and return the same way for restocking, resting, obtaining treatment and training.

Elsewhere there are a few areas in other provinces where the presence of assailants has been acknowledged though this is not alarming. Currently, notably in the north of the country: Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi, Kayanza, and in the east, Cankuzo, part of Ruyigi Province, Rutana, Makamba, Bururi [words indistinct].

Therefore the security situation is not as catastrophic as the foreign media claim. The situation is under control and is controllable. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] there is talk of infiltration by the Rwandan Patriotic Army on the side of the

Burundian Army to fight what are commonly called assailants. Is this correct?

[Lieutenant Colonel] this is a good example of what is called disinformation. The Burundian Army has not yet called upon any other army, whether it be Rwanda or whoever, to assist in fighting the assailants. I can assure you no single Rwandan soldier has stepped on Burundi soil. There is no Rwandan soldier either armed or in uniform who came to this country to help us. We did not invite them and they did not come. That is disinformation. [end recording]

Burundi: Hutu 'Rebels' Raid Tea Factory, Refugee Camp

AB0407184296 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 4 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There is no let up in the violence in Burundi. In the past week, there have been clashes between the Tutsi-led Army and Hutu rebel militias in the northern province of Cibitoke. Now there are reports of a lot of deaths in a raid by Hutu rebels on a tea factory, northwest of the capital, Bujumbura. On the line to Bujumbura, Charles Ifuanguru asked Army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani what, according to him, happened in the attack:

[Begin recording] [Minani] The rebels attacked the factory. They attacked also displaced camp which was nearby. They killed all the people who are working in that factory, they killed the displaced people, they burned the tea plantations, they burned also the stock of the factory, and they burned the cars which were there. Actually, we don't have the exact numbers of people they have killed but this morning they were talking about 80 people.

[Ifuanguru] Do you know who the attackers were?

[Minani] We know that they were.... [pauses] they were mixed. They work together anyway, they being at best [words indistinct] or Palipe/utu [Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People] or....[pauses] what we know for sure is that they are working. There were some ex-armed forces of Rwanda and Interhamwe who work with them.

[Ifuanguru] Why did they target this particular factory? Do you know?

[Minani] I cannot tell but it was near the Kibila forest and it is very easy for them to go to hide into the forest and the military who were there, the security forces there were not enough. They came at a big number. They have got lots of casualties on their side but they don't know how many yet.

[Ifuanguru] It is the first time you are getting such an attack on a tea factory?

[Minani] It is the first time. But they have been attacking hydroelectric dams, powers plants, and the dams. But this time they are attacking the economic infrastructures.

[Ifuanguru] Tea is an important thing for Burundi. Are you, perhaps, worried that these may affect you economically?

[Minani] The economy was already suffering, so, I wouldn't be surprised it will affect the economy. Obviously, that is what they wanted. It was their main objective. They tried, for example, to steal coffee but fortunately the Army escorted the coffee and transported it with our military lorries to Bujumbura.

[Ifuanguru] So, what steps are now being taken to improve security?

[Minani] Right now we are having some operations in different areas like Cibitoke and Karusi. We are following them, but the main problem is more political because there are some people who are helping them from inside, some people who are within the government, within the administration, within the Parliament who are helping them.

[Ifuanguru] Who are these people?

[Minani] I don't want to name them. They know themselves.

[Ifuanguru] So, if these people are known, how come you are not able to do anything about it?

[Minani] I told you it is a political problem. It is not a military problem and the Army can do nothing about it. Politicians have to settle that matter. We cannot allow a genocide to continue. [end recording]

Burundi: Hutus Admit to Killing 82 in Factory Attack

AB0507113896 Paris AFP in English
1046 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Jul 5 (AFP) — Burundian Hutu rebels on Friday [5 July] said they had killed 82 soldiers and an unspecified number of militia in an attack on a tea processing factory northwest of Bujumbura, but they denied murdering unarmed civilians.

The rebels from the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) charged that in retaliation the Tutsi-dominated army had killed more than 100 people and "massacred all the Hutus from Kibogoye," a region near the Teza tea processing plant.

5 July 1996

According to official Burundian Radio, more than 60 people, mainly personnel from the factory and displaced civilians living nearby, were killed in the attack on Wednesday.

The Teza tea processing factory, one of the country's largest situated northwest of Bujumbura in the Muramvya province, suffered serious damage in the attack and the plant's stocks were burnt.

Chad

Chad: Security Forces Arrest Unsuccessful Candidate, Others

AB0407135096 Paris AFP in French
1131 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Ndjamen, 4 Jul (AFP) — Mr. Yorongar N'Garleje, a defeated candidate in the first round of Chad's presidential elections, was arrested by security forces in southern Chad yesterday, according to sources close to the N'djamena opposition.

"Mr. Yorongar was arrested in Bededjia, Doba Subprefecture in southern Chad, for protesting shooting into the air by security forces to disperse voters during voting," Pascal N'Garamadji told AFP. Mr. N'Garamadji, who is Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue's campaign manager, did not give details.

Pascal Yoadjimadji, the Independent National Electoral Commission chairman, confirmed the arrest. He told AFP, "I have learned of Mr. Yorongar's arrest, but I do not know the reasons for his arrest." Yorongar N'Garleje, the opposition Action Force for the Republic leader, obtained a very low score during the first round. For the second round, he threw his weight behind Mr. Kamougue, the Union for Democracy and Development leader, who contested the runoff with President Idriss Deby yesterday.

Four opposition activists, all belonging to Kamougue's party, have also been arrested. Two of them were apprehended at N'Gueli in N'Djamena's rural area, "for uncovering serious cases of fraud," Mr. N'Garamadji stressed, adding that they were freed in the evening. According to Mr. N'Garamadji, the two other activists were arrested at Adre in Ouaddai Prefecture in eastern Chad and at Krimkrim in Western Logone, southeastern Chad, even though he could not say anything about their fate.

Chad: Logone Prefect Confirms Arrest of Opposition Leader

AB0407223296 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Jul 96

[Communique issued by Abdoulaye Dissou, Logone Oriental prefect, in Doba on 4 July; read by Radio Moundou correspondent Baba Douhoum Kadjibi — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The second round of presidential elections proceeded in a calm manner. However, there was an incident in Logone Oriental: Yorongar N'Garleje, Action Force for the Republic [FAR] leader, was arrested yesterday by the Bededjia subprefecture authorities. The Logone Oriental prefect announced the arrest in a communique issued today. The communique is read here by Baba Douhoum Kadjibi of Radio Moundou.

[Kadjibi] Although the election campaign for the second round of elections ended at midnight on 29 June, Yorongar N'Garleje, the FAR executive chairman, continued to campaign on behalf of his candidate and he had been holding meetings at night in [words indistinct] since 2 July. On 3 July, he continued [words indistinct] in one of the polling stations of the (?Lousbia) constituency, thereby violating the existing provisions of Law No. 004/PR/95 of 22 March 1995. In the face of this stubborn behavior and the blatant violation of existing laws and [word indistinct], Yorongar N'Garleje was arrested by the local administrative authorities to enable them conduct criminal investigations for the due process of law to be carried out.

[Announcer] Here is the version of the Chadian Human Rights League section in Logone Oriental.

[Begin Kadjibi recording] The Chadian Human Rights League issued the following report on 3 July, quote, members of the polling station in (?Lousbia) [word indistinct] confirmed that Yorongar N'Garleje went to the polling station in the morning to inquire whether the representative of political parties, that is, the representative of General Kamougue was present. They said yes, and Yorongar N'Garleje left, wishing them all the best, unquote. [end recording]

Chad: Electoral Commissioner on Problems in Runoff Voting

AB0307185396 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The second round of the presidential elections in Chad began this morning. Incumbent

President Idriss is vying with General Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue. In the presence of the call by some unfortunate candidates in the first round, it is too early to determine the exact degree of mobilization in the election. All the same, voting is going on. Like in the first round, there is the lack of indelible ink and envelopes whose availability can help to avoid rigging. I would like you to listen to the explanation given by (Pascal Youhoua Dimnadi), chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission concerning the unavailability of some of the requirements for the elections. He spoke to Jean-Claude Frank Medome.

[Begin (Dimnadi) recording] Concerning the indelible ink, unfortunately, we did not receive any financing to enable us order another consignment of it. In this case, we are forced to use the rest of the indelible ink we used during the constitutional referendum and at the same time use the remaining potassium bicarbonate.

Concerning the squabble around the indelible ink, I must say that often, it is a problem of civic education and training. Often, people mistake the inker for the indelible ink. When you take the potassium bicarbonate, if the mixing is not well done and it is not well dosed... [pauses] at any rate, there are many precautions to be taken to avoid multiple voting: There is the indelible ink and also the inscription, Voted, which must be written on ballot paper of the one who has voted. So there are various precautions to be taken. One of these precautions may not function, but we can make up for it. Obviously, there is the possibility that one voter can have several cards, but concerning the results of the first round of the presidential elections, we see that there might have been some fraud, but the number as well as its real impact is negligible.

Now, concerning the envelopes, it is the European Union which was responsible for supplying them. The envelopes were ordered for the two rounds. Well, there was no special inscription on them. Following a certain number of criticisms made concerning this, we manufactured stamps bearing the inscription "Second Round

of Presidential Elections" which we made available to our electoral subcommissions. All these envelopes were stamped with this inscription. This helped us to avoid the occurrence of fraud. Similarly, the ballot papers of the second round differ slightly, not in form, but they are different from the ballot papers used in the second round [as heard] on two points. We added the inscription "Second Round" in Arabic and in French. The names of the candidates figuring on these ballot papers of the first round were written in black ink, but in the second round, they are written in blue. So, these are the precautions taken to help avoid fraud. [end recording]

Rwanda

Rwanda: Army Denies Presence of Troops in Burundi

AB0307134296 Paris AFP in English
1326 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, 3 Jul (AFP) — The Rwandan Defence Ministry on Wednesday [3 July] denied dispatching any troops to neighbouring Burundi, dismissing such claims by Hutu rebels in the central African nation as propaganda. "It is nonsense. It is propaganda. We don't have any soldiers in Burundi and we don't intend to have any," a senior Rwandan Ministry official told AFP.

Both countries have been wracked by ethnic strife between their majority Hutus and minority Tutsis at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives. The official stressed that Burundi, where Tutsis dominate the Armed Forces like the new Rwandan Army formed after that country's brutal 1994 civil war, has no joint defence pact with Rwanda.

Hutu rebels at war with the Burundian Army have alleged that the troops have been receiving support from their Rwandan counterparts. Fighting has been especially heavy in the northwestern Cibitoke Province, bordering on Rwanda and Zaire.

Uganda

Uganda: Election Committee Announces Election Turnout Figures

EA0307115196 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 2 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Interim Electoral Commission has announced that 4,762,570 voters out of the total number of 7,835,207 registered voters in the 197 constituencies whose results were upheld cast their votes during the recently concluded parliamentary elections.

In a press release issued by the chairman of the Interim Electoral Commission, Mr. Stephen Besweri Akabwai, the 4,762,570 voters who cast their votes represented a voter turnout of 60.66 percent of the total number of registered voters in the 197 constituencies.

The commission says that out of the total number of the votes cast, the total valid votes were 4,665,185 representing 59.54 percent, while the invalid votes were 87,385 representing 1.12 percent of the total number of votes cast. According to the Interim Electoral Commission, results from the 197 constituencies out of the 214 constituencies were upheld. Fifteen candidates stood unopposed while election results in two constituencies were nullified.

Uganda: OAU—Election 'Transparent' Despite 'Anomalies'

AB0507112896 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 5 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, Jul 5 (AFP) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) concluded Friday (5 July) that "no-party" parliamentary elections in Uganda on June 27 were, on the whole, "transparent."

A report by a three-member OAU observer team noted only minor problems witnessed at first-hand, though it said that other international observers had witnessed the arrest of people with illegal voters' cards.

It said counting was transparent, despite certain minor procedural anomalies, and that there was room for improvement in the compilation of voters' registers.

Voting material was late in some cases, it said.

"On the whole," it added, "the team observed that the elections were transparent" despite the problems noted.

Somalia

Somalia: Over 6 Killed, 15 Wounded in Faction Fighting

AB0307132696 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 3 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 3 Jul (AFP) — More than six people were killed and 15 others wounded

after new fighting erupted early Wednesday (3 July) in the Somali capital Mogadishu between militia supporters of two Somali warlords.

According to eyewitnesses, the fighting erupted along the greenline dividing the city when militia supporters of north Mogadishu strongman and self-styled interim Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed attacked militia positions of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, who controls south Mogadishu.

Heavy fighting was still continuing in the centre of the city, with both sides using heavy weaponry, including anti-aircraft missiles, 120-mm mortars, rocket propelled grenades and recoilless rifles, the eyewitnesses said.

It was not immediately known what caused the fighting, but sources close to Ali Mahdi's Somali Salvation Alliance (SSA) said the fighting was aimed at easing the siege of Medina district in south Mogadishu by militia-men from Aidid's United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) faction.

Medina is populated by Ali Mahdi's Abgal clansmen and has been under tight siege by Aidid's Habr Gedir militiamen since the fall of the strategic K-7 junction to the general's forces two weeks ago. Since then, only pedestrians have been allowed in or out of Medina, a situation that has precipitated serious shortages of essential commodities, including food and fuel.

The fighting in south Mogadishu had initially started between Aidid's militiamen and the armed supporters of his former financier-turned political foe in the USC/SNA, Osman Hassan Ali Ato, which was later joined by supporters of Ali Mahdi, an ally of Ato.

The new fighting came only a day after Ali Mahdi warned at a press conference here that his alliance would not tolerate the siege of Medina by any forces. "We will impose overall sanctions over the whole of Mogadishu, if the siege of Medina is not lifted immediately," Ali Mahdi warned, but declined to disclose what means he would use to impose the sanctions. The fighting also came hours after heavy shelling was also heard inside Medina itself, which forced the evacuation of all women and children from Bulo Hubey residential district, neighbouring Medina. Bulo Hubey was the only area which survived destruction during the six-year civil war that followed the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991.

**South Africa: Defence Minister—U.S. Arms Ban
'Becoming an Irritant'**

*MB0407161296 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 4 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA July 4 SAPA — A meeting to discuss the United States arms trade ban against South Africa would be held in the next few days, Defence Minister Joe Modise said on Thursday [4 July].

"It is becoming an irritant," he told reporters after receiving Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] annual report from executive chairman Ron Haywood. "I am hoping this case will be resolved."

Modise said he could not understand why the US had not yet lifted the embargo as it had been aimed against the former apartheid government. "We (the African National Congress) called on the world to impose sanctions against apartheid South Africa and the US administration supported the call.

"But then South Africa was transformed... and we took over Armscor. We were taken aback when they continued with the sanctions and the court case."

The ban followed a 1991 court indictment against Armscor for violations of the US Arms Export Control Act. Negotiations between the two countries over the case are continuing. Among the issues to be settled is America's insistence that it has to be satisfied with South Africa's arms export control measures before bilateral arms trade are resumed.

The issue would have to be resolved before South Africa could upgrade its fleet of Hercules transport aircraft, which was of American origin, said Modise. "If the situation remains as it is it will be difficult for us to make a decision to spend money to upgrade the Hercules." He added serious problems could arise if South Africa was forced to use devious means to obtain spare parts for the aircraft.

**South Africa: Taiwan 'Welcomes' Mandela
Statement on Retaining Relations**

*MB0307164796 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taiwan welcomes President Nelson Mandela's statement that he will not break off formal relations with Taipei.

The announcement seems to be highly significant in the face of its diplomatic struggle with China. Taiwanese Foreign Minister Yen Chang said President Mandela's statement had positive implications, and showed that Taiwan's relations with South Africa were firm. Mr. Mandela said yesterday that he would not sacrifice Taiwan to establish links with Beijing until what he called an internal matter of China was resolved. Mr.

Mandela has been under pressure from pro-Beijing politicians, both at home and in China, to transfer diplomatic recognition to Beijing.

On Monday [1 July], Taiwan promised to increase the scope of its trade and investment in South Africa, as well as step up economic cooperation programs. South Africa is the largest of the 31 nations that maintain official ties with Taiwan, which Beijing has seen as a rebel province of China since the end of the civil war in 1949.

**South Africa: Communist Party Expresses 'Regret'
Over Yeltsin's Win**

*MB0407145596 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1355 GMT 4 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 4 SAPA — The South African Communist Party (SACP) on Thursday [4 July] said it noted with regret that the majority of Russian voters had returned Boris Yeltsin to another term as Russia's president. The SACP in a statement said Yeltsin's support base "is a majority without conviction, based on fear, confusion and uncertainty".

**South Africa: Gunman Threatens Tutu at Truth
Commission Hearing**

*MB0307185096 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1820 GMT 03 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BLOEMFONTEIN July 3 SAPA — Police have tightened security at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's hearings following reports that a gunman threatening to kill chairman Archbishop Desmond Tutu managed to slip into the building this week.

It is understood the gunman evaded security checks at Bloemfontein's City Hall, the venue of the three-day hearings, by slipping through a side door used mainly by journalists covering the proceedings. He apparently entered on the pretext of making a statement to commission officials on human rights abuses he suffered.

But he told an eyewitness, whose identity is known to commission investigators, that he wanted to get close Tutu to kill him. He showed the person a gun in his pocket and then left.

Tutu, who has a 24-hour personal bodyguard, flew home to Cape Town on Tuesday [2 July] afternoon, unaware of the apparent threat against his life.

Commission spokesman John Allen said full details of the incident were not yet available but the matter would be taken up urgently with the police, who have overall responsibility for security at the hearings.

Cote d'Ivoire**Cote d'Ivoire: Prime Minister Duncan Leaves for China on Working Visit**

AB0407104596 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
0700 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan left for the PRC yesterday on a working visit. During the visit, which will last about 10 days, the head of government will make contacts with PRC businessmen. He will try, in particular, to strengthen the various areas of cooperation between our two countries. Before going to the PRC, Kablan Duncan will make a stopover in Paris. Several members of government were present at Felix Houphouet-Boigny Airport to see him off. [passage omitted]

Liberia**Liberia: Johnson Accuses Neighboring Countries of Aiding Taylor**

AB0407190096 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 4 Jul 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last night, it was announced that a cease-fire had been agreed between two Liberian factions, ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy-Johnson faction] and ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy-Koromah faction.] Fighting between the two groups had broken out in Grand Cape Mount County and Bomi Hills and around the town of Tubmanburg, northwest of Monrovia. It triggered another exodus of refugees from the area. But the leader of ULIMO-J is Roosevelt Johnson and he is still stuck in the Ghana capital, Accra. On the line, Robin White asked him if he agreed to the cease-fire.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] Look, Robin, we have never been the aggressor. If Mr. Koromah welcomes the idea of not attacking our position, we have never been in the offensive.

[White] So, your advice to your men is to abide by the cease-fire?

[Johnson] Our men have always been abiding by the cease-fire and they will remain abiding by the cease-fire.

[White] Well, you are claiming there has not been any shooting at all?

[Johnson] They have been defending themselves.

[White] Do you have any contact with your men on the ground still?

[Johnson] Definitely so, Robin. We are in constant contact with our men but we have more concerns,

Robin. It is not only the cease-fire. We are concerned about the role of the Burkina Faso and the Ivorian countries, the role that they continue to play in aiding and abetting Mr. Taylor with arms, manpower.

[White] According to you, what are they sending, what are they giving to Charles Taylor?

[Johnson] Burkina Faso is giving Charles Taylor some trained manpower, arms, ammunition. Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] is allowing the territory to be used as a training base and allowing Mr. Taylor to transport arms and ammunition to the country.

[White] One thing that has happened, Mr. Johnson, is that since you have been away, calm has returned to the capital, Monrovia.

[Johnson] [laughs] Look, Robin, I just wonder whether you follow activities in Monrovia. Despite our absence from Monrovia, Mr. Taylor and his bandits, including Alhaji Koromah and his Muslim fundamentalist bandits, continue to attack Monrovia for over a month, you know, while I was away. So, I do not see how you can attribute calmness to our absence.

[White] Come on, Mr. Johnson, Monrovia is much calmer now than it was you were there.

[Johnson] Well, are you saying that I was the aggressor? I know you would not say that either.

[White] What is your status in Ghana at the moment. Are you still sort of under house arrest?

[Johnson] Look, I am not under house arrest, Robin. What I am saying is, we have been invited here to attend a meeting by the chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and they are responsible to take us back. But I want to say that whether they take us back or not, when we get ready, we are going back and we are going to go back in Monrovia.

[White] But what freedom of movement do you currently have? Can you leave the house and go out shopping?

[Johnson] Look, I am free to go anywhere in Accra. I have not been molested and I do not consider it as being under house arrest. What I am saying is that the deliberate attempt by them to continue keeping us here and not facilitating our return to Monrovia as was previously agreed upon, is contravening the gentleman's arrangement that was reached among us. [end recording]

Liberia: Fighting Armed Factions in West Agree to Cease-Fire

AB0407144296 Paris AFP in English
1423 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, 4 Jul (AFP) — Armed factions fighting in West Liberia have agreed to a ceasefire after meeting with international mediators, a top United Nations official said Thursday [4 July].

The leaders of rival ethnic wings of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) agreed to call a halt Friday to fighting that has raged in Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties for more than three weeks, UN special representative to Liberia Anthony Nyakyi said.

The fighting "is causing untold suffering among the Liberian civilian population and is a cause of great concern to the international community," Nyakyi said in a statement announcing the ceasefire. More than 10,000 civilians have fled the clashes and are now living in camps for the displaced near Monrovia. But "thousands of civilians are trapped by ongoing fighting and are in desperate need of humanitarian relief supplies, including food and medicine," Nyakyi said.

Mediators, who included representatives of the Economic Community of West African States and of ECO-MOG, the peacekeeping force it controls, brokered the ceasefire primarily to permit the safe delivery of aid to affected areas.

Mediators also hope "this cessation of hostilities will be the beginning of a permanent ceasefire in keeping with the Abuja Agreement," — a peace accord signed in last August by all of Liberia's warring parties. But fighters loyal to two of Abuja's most important signatories, Charles Taylor and George Boley, both of whom sit on Liberia's Council of State, have been clashing in the southeast over recent weeks, and show no sign of wanting to stop.

Clashes in both areas "have raised serious doubts about the commitment of the Liberian leadership, in particular the faction leaders, to the peace process," Nyakyi said.

More than 150,000 people have died in Liberia since a rebellion launched by Taylor in December 1989 degenerated into a brutal conflict involving at least seven armed factions. At least a dozen peace accords have been signed and broken since the war began.

Niger

Niger: OIC Secretary Algalbid Proposed for UN General Secretaryship

AB0407143996 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 4 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] General Ibrahim Bare Mainassara is proposing Hamid Algalbid, current chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC], for the post of UN secretary general to take over from Butrus Butrus-Ghali, whose second mandate is strongly opposed by the United States. According to Bare Mainassara, Hamid Algalbid's candidacy for the UN's highest office will offer Butrus Butrus-Ghali an opportunity to bow out of office honorably. Hamid Algalbid had been Niger's finance minister from 1981-83 and prime minister under Gen. Seyni Kountche.

Nigeria

Nigeria: Enahoro Urges Comprehensive Sanctions Against Regime

AB0307121096 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat
International in English 2100 GMT 2 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Exiled Nadeco [National Democratic Coalition] leader, Chief Anthony Enahoro, this afternoon at the British House of Lords told the British Government that comprehensive sanctions were one of the peaceful means by which military dictatorship can be brought to an end in Nigeria. Speaking at the launching of a report titled, Nigeria, Crisis of Nationhood, written by Dr. Kayode Fayemi, the elder statesman said those who are not in support of sanctions are beneficiaries of the misrule, dictatorship, and corruption in Nigeria.

Chief Enahoro recommended complementary action to be taken by Britain to help expedite the restoration of democracy in Nigeria. These are: comprehensive sanctions including oil embargo; creation of an escrow account for all proceeds not subject to the embargo — this will be monitored and operated internationally for the purpose of servicing debt repayments, and for essential expenditures under a formula similar to the UN Iraqi arrangement — democratic support for the Nigerian pro-democracy campaigners to enable them contribute their quota to the democratization in Nigeria; and, finally, an internationally enforceable regulation stipulating that multinational companies are under obligation to have comparable operational standards all over the world.

To grace the occasion in London today were some members of the opposition including Retired General Alani Akinrinade, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, Retired Air Commodore Dan Suleiman, Chief Ralph Uwechue, Tukumbo Atukuyemi, Professor Wole Soyinka, and Dele Momodu.

Nigeria: Former President Babaginda Reports Receiving Death Threats

AB0407171296 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 4 Jul 96

[From the African news]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The former military ruler of Nigeria, General Ibrahim Babangida, said he is afraid to travel around the country freely because of numerous death threats. The general's concerns about his personal safety were contained in a motion filed to a court in Lagos, where he is due to appear as a witness in a libel case against a newspaper. He said he'd rather give evidence in the northern town of Minna, where he now lives.

Sierra Leone**Sierra Leone: UK Official—Security Situation
'Remains Rather Tense'***AB0407102096 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The fresh round of peace negotiations between the Sierra Leone Government and the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels is expected to open soon. The question is how much peace has the cease-fire declared by the rebels before the elections brought to Sierra Leone. There is much talk of things returning to normal and refugees making their way home in war zones around Bo, Kenema, Kono, and Pujehun but there are also frequent reports of violations and of raids by rebels foraging for food. Well, Mike Adamson of the British Red Cross has just been travelling in Sierra Leone. He is now back in London and Robin White asked him what he made of the security situation:

[Begin recording] [Adamson] Well, we travelled by road from Freetown to Bo and Kenema and we observed some of the villages that had been burned out, and the convoys that had been burned out along the way, and reached Bo and Kenema where the situation seems relatively normal but, obviously, as a result of the civil war, the populations of Bo and Kenema actually have been swollen by the internally displaced people.

In fact, the security situation remains rather tense. There were attacks while I was in Sierra Leone just outside Kenema and Makeni which actually was leading to more internal displacement; people, more people arriving in the camps rather than actually people returning to their homes as a result of the peace process.

[White] Who is then responsible for these attacks?

[Adamson] Well, it's very hard to say exactly who is responsible. The attacks are less violent than the attacks have been in the past, and [it] really seems to be banditry in search of food. There were still some killings and still some people being forced to act as porters for the bandit groups but they are rather random in character, and very hard to say exactly who is responsible.

[White] The people that you spoke to, you know, did they feel that the war was over or not?

[Adamson] I would say definitely not. I should say rather that the situation in Bo and Kenema and the main towns is relatively calm. People were still arriving in the camps as a result of attacks on their villages only two or three miles actually outside Kenema and when I asked people, [when] do you expect to return to your homes, the answer was always: Well, when the war over. People expect to return to their homes but they had no sense that that was the moment.

[White] What is the Red Cross doing at this moment?

[Adamson] The Sierra Leone Red Cross is working in the camps and, indeed, in the communities around Kenema and Makeni with a (?casualty) of about just over 100,000 people, distributing food and distributing other nonfood items. They are also involved in training some of the displaced people in skills like carpentry, blacksmith....

[White, interrupting] The people who are fleeing now, are they arriving in a desperate state or what kind of state are they coming in?

[Adamson] They are arriving in the camps frightened but not looking malnourished, particularly, but they are frightened. They have seen things and attacks on their villages which make them very reluctant to return to their homes until there is a genuine countryside peace. [end recording]

Sierra Leone: New Acting Chiefs of Defense, Army Staff Appointed*AB0407114596 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
0700 GMT 4 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Colonel Hassan K. Conteh has assumed the position of acting chief of defense staff. According to a press release from State House, Brigadier George Turay is to be assigned on special duties.

An acting chief of Army staff has also been appointed. He is Lieutenant Colonel (Julius Makcanga). The release states that the former chief of Army staff, Colonel Komba S. Mondeh, is to proceed on a training program overseas. The release further states that Lieutenant Colonel [name indistinct] is also pursuing a training program at the military academy in Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

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